

The Gazette.

LANCASTER, OHIO:

Thursday, March 10, 1870.

The Georgia bill passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday.

The Wisconsin Assembly has negatived the female suffrage question for the present.

The counties of Franklin and Madison, it is said have made more extensive preparations for corn planting this season than ever before.

A total of 214,316 bogs were packed in St. Louis this winter.

Gold was down to 112 1/2 in New York on Monday.

Congress is to be flooded with petitions for the repeal or modification of the Income Tax Law.

GOLLADEY, of Kentucky, wants to withdraw his resignation. The House won't let him.

Not an hour's detention it is said has occurred on the Pacific Railroad west of Salt Lake this winter.

Canton celebrated the 22d of February by the completion of new water works and the dedication of a new court house.

The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial refuses to be comforted because every appointee to office by the Administration is a relative of somebody. What a pity!

The Gallipoli Dispatch office was sold a few days since at public sale for the sum of \$400. Geo. D. Hubbard, Esq. of Pomeroy, was the purchaser.

Mr. Danberry introduced in the Ohio Senate, on Tuesday, a bill to establish the University of the State of Ohio, blending in one institution the Universities at Athens and Oxford, and giving the Agricultural College fund to the new institution.

New Hampshire Election.—Before going to press we received only such returns as were contained in the Columbus Journal of yesterday. Their meagerness did not look encouraging, but we suppose there is no doubt the Legislature is Republican, which will elect the Governor in the event of no election by the people.

The Hon. Revels, the colored U. S. Senator from Mississippi, has a sister-in-law residing in Chillicothe, being employed as a servant in the family of Judge Wm. H. Sanford.

BEN BUTLER, a Commercial special says, has appointed a colored boy of Salem, Mass., to a West Point cadetship. His name is Charles Sumner Wilson.

The Female Soul Marching On.—The first panel of Grand Jurywomen ever filled in the world, probably, was sworn in at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, on Monday last. The occasion was improved by a "splendid" address from Chief Justice Howe.

The President has accepted an invitation of citizens of Eastern Connecticut to attend the proposed grand mass meeting in Woodstock, Connecticut, on the 4th of July next, in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Hon. Stewart L. Woodward and Hon. B. F. Butler address the meeting.

Cuba.—Retaliation.—A Havana correspondent writes that the Cubans have begun to retaliate in kind on the Spaniards. Gen. Quesada, before he was superseded by Gen. Jordán, ordered all the prisoners within his immediate command to be shot, and 135 Spaniards were quietly sent to their last homes. When Jordán took command he shot 300 prisoners. The black flag is flying on both sides now, and a war of extermination has set in.

Mr. Hitchcock, chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Ohio House of Representatives, reported the Appropriation bill, the principal items in which are as follows: Support of benevolent institutions, \$341,700; land and buildings for the same, \$324,800; Penitentiary and other not raised by taxation, \$141,500; Judiciary, \$131,000; salaries of State officers, \$29,000; geological survey, \$11,100; State printing and binding, \$75,300; miscellaneous, \$90,000.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—Since our summary of last week, we note very little of importance in the doings of this body up to adjournment on Friday. On Thursday the House passed a resolution directing the Auditor of State to instruct the district assessors throughout the State to assess the real estate upon a special basis. A bill is before the House, providing for a submission of the question of woman suffrage to the popular vote—another evidence that our legislators are hard pushed for something to do.

Both Houses adjourned from Friday till Tuesday of this week.

Grant for President in 1872—Thomas in 1876—"those" are the tickets.

The decline in gold we think attributable to temporary causes, and that a reaction may be looked for at no distant period.

German papers say that emigration to the United States next summer will be larger than in any former season.

Republican Mayors were elected, Monday, in Portland, Saco, and Auburn, Maine, and a Democratic Mayor in Bath. There was no choice at Lewistown, though the Republicans had a plurality.

A woman's suffrage meeting was held in Circleville on Wednesday of last week. It was addressed by Mrs. M. V. Longley, of Cincinnati, and Miss Rodella Bates of New York. A Woman's Suffrage Association was formed.

BASE BALL.—The crack Base ball clubs of this country are fully reorganized, and are preparing to make the coming season a lively one. A grand tournament for the championship of America is talked of, to be held at the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, New York.

NEW RAILROAD.—A company has been incorporated to construct a railroad from Gallipolis to Logan, via McArthur, passing through the counties of Gallia, Jackson, Vinton and Hooking—connecting at Logan with the Columbus and H. V. Road. Good speed to this project!

Senator HUBBELL, on the streets of Columbus one day last week, applied a bad name to Mr. Cuzia, of the Cincinnati Chronicle, whereupon the latter whacked him over the nose with his fist, drawing the claret. Hubbell then tried to "get in" on Curtis' nose, with poor success. Round first (and last) ended by outside parties interposing and separating the combatants.

There was a large and spirited meeting at Columbus on Thursday evening last for the promotion of the project of constructing the Columbus and Ironton Railroad. It was addressed by ex Gov. Dennison and others, and a very determined resolution was manifested that the work should be early commenced and pushed to completion.

The investigation into the sale of cadetships is still going on. In Corvado's (of Pennsylvania) case, it seems that \$1000 was paid, but Corvado got none of it. Mangon, of Ohio, a repudiating Democrat, nominated the son of a prominent Republican without knowing his politics. \$300 was paid, but Mangon claims that he never got any of it.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture have increased their premium list to \$25,000. The following Executive Committee has been appointed: J. W. Ross, D. C. Richmond, William B. McClung, Daniel McMillen and Wm. Lang. A trial of reapers and mowers will be had, under the supervision of a committee to consist of the five junior ex-presidents of Board, viz: Alex. Waddell, Thomas C. Jones, N. J. Turner, M. S. Townsend and J. S. Fallington, at which the following premiums will be awarded: Best reaper, a gold medal; best mowing machine, same and best combined machine, same and gold medal. The surplus funds of the Society will be invested in the bonds of the United States.

Advice to Secretary Boutwell from the President.—President Grant's letter to Mr. Boutwell, written about the middle of September, previous to his leaving for Washington, Penn., is published. He says: "I am satisfied by your arrival in New York you will be met by the bulls and bears of Wall Street, and probably by merchants, too, to induce you to sell gold or pay the November interest in advance, on one side, and to hold fast on the other. The fact is, a desperate struggle is now making, and each party wants the Government to help them out. I write this letter to advise you what I think you may expect, to put you on your guard. I think from the lights before me I would move on without change, until the present struggle is over."

The Christian Convention held at Pittsburg last week adopted the following as the substance of the amendment to be incorporated into the Constitution of the United States: "We, the people of the United States, acknowledging the Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among the nations, and his revealed will as of supreme authority, in order to constitute a Christian Government." The Convention also elected the following permanent officers: President, Ben Wm. Strong; Vice Presidents, F. B. Branot, General Howard, Governor McCharg, of Missouri, Bishop Huntington, Professor McIlwaine, and thirteen others; Secretaries, Rev. W. Barr and Rev. T. P. Stetson.

In the course of the debate on the Funding bill, Mr. Sherman stated the fact that, since the close of the war, the Government has received \$393,000,000, besides paying \$600,000,000 of unliquidated accounts due at the end of the war, but not then ascertained. All was paid out of the surplus revenue. He also said that Secretary Boutwell was confident he could now negotiate bonds at less than five per cent.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

Congress.—We omit our usual summary of Congressional proceedings, from the absence of any thing of special interest in them up to the close of last week. The important bills for funding the debt, remodeling the tariff, in relation to the currency, for the admission of Georgia, repealing the franking privilege, in relation to naturalization, to change the judicial circuits, and others of minor importance, have almost daily undergone some discussion, but no definite action has been reached.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Revels, the new Senator from Mississippi, presented a memorial from the Legislature of that State for the removal of the political disabilities of her citizens.

Tariff.—The Indiana Republican State Convention held on the 23d of February, adopted this resolution: "That a reduction of taxation is demanded, both of the tariff and internal taxes, until it reaches the lowest amount consistent with the credit of the Government; and that we are in favor of a tariff for revenue, believing that a proper adjustment of duties must necessarily afford the incidental protection to which any interest is entitled."

The above embodies what we believe to be the correct doctrine, and corresponds to the views we have heretofore expressed editorially. Absolute free trade is plausible in theory, but impracticable in fact, and would be pernicious if practicable. A high protective tariff system would be equally objectionable. Under free trade the people would be at the mercy of the importing interest, and compelled to pay the highest prices for goods that could be wrung from them by a monopoly that would be all-powerful. On the other hand, under a high protective tariff, the manufacturers of the country would be erected into such a monopoly, which would compel the people to pay as high prices as under the other system, if not higher. Let either system once become a settled policy, and these results would surely manifest themselves. In either case there would be a combination to deplete the pockets of the people to the utmost extent that they could bear.

The true policy then, is to levy a tariff for revenue, not discriminating against American industry in the rates of duties laid, but giving it the opportunity of competing fairly with that of foreign countries. There is no doubt in our mind that the kind of tariff which this country must necessarily keep in force for years to come, will afford all the "protection to which any interest is entitled" from governmental action.

Speaker Blaine on Economy.—Hon J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, has written a letter to one of his constituents in regard to the public estimates and appropriations, and, correcting the impression which "has been created"—and, we will add, with certain basis, and well-considered representations—that General Grant's administration has expended more money in the same time than its immediate predecessor. Mr. Blaine proceeds to say:

This is totally erroneous, as a balance sheet, on a comparison of official figures, will clearly establish. The present Administration has been in power nearly a year and six months, and the public debt, by the closing of the month of September, is \$339,000,000. From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, the total receipts into the Treasury were \$1,000,000,000. I will fractions for the sake of perspicuity. Every dollar of this was expended, and the public debt for the same period increased about \$300,000,000, as appears from the official publications of the Treasury Department. This shows a total expenditure for the year of \$274,000,000.

The total receipts into the Treasury for the first year of General Grant's administration, estimating for the few remaining days, will amount to \$339,000,000. Out of this sum total, eighty millions of this sum were applied to the payment of the public debt, thus leaving the current expenditures of the Government, including interest on the public debt, three hundred and fourteen millions, or sixty millions less than was expended in the same time by President Johnson's administration.

The Speaker also appropriately recognizes the increased efficiency of the present management of the Internal Revenue Department, and the retrenchment of expenditures under the administration of President Grant, as follows:

It will be observed that the receipts were twenty-six millions more in General Grant's first year than in Mr. Johnson's last year. Over twenty millions of this must be credited to the internal revenue, which has been more faithfully collected; for it will be noted that this large increase in amount has been derived from diminished and continued sources of taxation, many of the taxes in force during a part of the years 1867 and 1868 having been repealed before President Grant came into office.

Further regard, then, be paid to the fact that the receipts in the first year of the present Administration were \$339,000,000, and the expenditures were \$274,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$65,000,000.

The following persons were Presidents of the Society since its organization.

Mr. M. L. Sullivan, Columbus, 1869; and 1871; Arthur Watts, Chillicothe, 1872; S. M. Mayberry, Columbus, 1873; B. M. Musgrave, North Springfield, 1874; W. H. Laid, Richmond, 1875; Alexander Waddell, South Charleston, 1876; John M. Milikin, Hamilton, 1877; Norton S. Townsend, Avon, 1878; Alexander Waddell, South Charleston, 1879; Darwin E. Gardner, Toledo, 1880; T. C. Jones, Delaware, 1881; Norton S. Townsend, Avon, 1882; Nelson J. Turner, Circleville, 1883 and 1885; Wm. B. McClung, Troy, 1886; Daniel McMillan, Xenia, 1887; James Fallington, Irwin Station, 1888 and 1889; J. W. Ross, Perryburg, 1890.

Gold Excitement in New York on Tuesday.

Associated Press Telegram from O. S. Journal, New York, March 8.

The excitement in the Gold Room today was without a parallel since September last. The anxiety to sell gold has never been so intense, and the fluctuations were unusually frequent and the daily recorded nearly one hundred changes during the day. The crowd of operators surged in and out of the room, and the excitement was such that the room was almost choked with the throngs of people.

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hated, or the economy with which it is expended, the comparison for the past undoubtedly, is overwhelmingly in favor of the present Administration.

Selling Cadetships.—The subjoined remarks from the New York Herald, go right to the mark. Its suggestions as to future appointments are excellent.

"It is nonsense for Congressmen to pick up five hundred dollar jobs in this way, when ten and twenty thousand dollar jobs are so numerous. Even carpet-baggers ought to know enough to steer clear of such a paltry venture. The risk is too much for the money, and the simplicity of a Congressman must be unparalled to draw him into the commission of a fraud that is so palpable and easy of detection as selling cadetships for so much cash. It is true that these cadetships, even when not sold in this way, are given away in a manner fully as reprehensible. They are often the returns made by lucky Congressional candidates to their influential constituents, or the presents given to some rich friend for value received in another way, and with one or two exceptions they are sold in effect even if not in the way suggested by the investigation. The result is that the cadetships of the Naval or Military Academy are almost exclusively for the service of the children of rich men or influential politicians, and the children of the poor or even mediocre population are debarred from the benefits of them."

Herein is suggested a remedy for these alleged abuses, and also an improvement in the future personnel of our navy and army. Let the appointments be made only from among the scholars of our public schools—not our colleges and universities, but the schools attended by the children of the middle and lower classes of our people. Make cadetships prizes for the scholars most meritorious—not in point of learning alone, but in physical ability, administrative excellence and general accomplishments. Thus we shall have not only a superior class of army and navy officers in the future, but we shall secure at once a commendable rivalry among the pupils of our public schools which will tend to increase the learning of all, even though a large and there will be no petty jobbing even among the boys for the sale of them. The method has been tried by Congressmen individually on several occasions, and it made general cannot fail to be an immense improvement on the present system."

Ohio State Fairs.—The first Ohio State Fair was held in Cincinnati in 1850. Since then the Fairs have been held in different portions of the State, attracting a fair amount of interest. That the interest is gradually on the increase, we think is fully shown by the increase of receipts during the past few years. Below we give the places where Fairs have been held and the total receipts each year.

Year	Place	Receipts
1850	Cincinnati	\$8,656 18
1851	Cincinnati	10,504 00
1852	Cincinnati	12,500 00
1853	Cincinnati	13,300 37
1854	Cincinnati	14,500 00
1855	Cincinnati	15,500 00
1856	Cincinnati	16,500 00
1857	Cincinnati	17,500 00
1858	Cincinnati	18,500 00
1859	Cincinnati	19,500 00
1860	Cincinnati	20,500 00
1861	Cincinnati	21,500 00
1862	Cincinnati	22,500 00
1863	Cincinnati	23,500 00
1864	Cincinnati	24,500 00
1865	Cincinnati	25,500 00
1866	Cincinnati	26,500 00
1867	Cincinnati	27,500 00
1868	Cincinnati	28,500 00
1869	Cincinnati	29,500 00
1870	Cincinnati	30,500 00

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COLUMBUS.

The subjoined letter, though delayed somewhat in its appearance, is yet of sufficient interest to justify our giving it a place. It is from an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, some of whose favors have heretofore appeared in our columns.

Correspondence of the Lancaster Gazette.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 21, 1870.

CLONIA.

This Society had for its discussion last Saturday evening the question "Should the 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States be adopted?" Our large chapel was well filled with spectators who were eager to witness the debate. The president pro tem. announced the following members who were to participate in the discussion: For adoption, Messrs. Myers, Fancher, and Smith. Against, Messrs. Greener, Park and Scott. The debate was thorough, vigorous and intensely exciting at times, much argument being brought out on both sides.

At the close of the debate the question was put: Shall the 15th amendment be adopted? Every member voted according to his opinion, and when the vote was announced it stood, for adoption 8, against 8—whereupon it became the duty of the presiding officer to cast the deciding vote, who, without hesitation voted for the affirmative. This caused great enthusiasm among the audience, while those who were defeated felt like saying, "Shoo fly, don't bother me."

I have often thought what excellent members of Congress and State Legislatures—other things being equal—our debaters would be. There would be no boisterous vociferation, as they are guarded by nature from the temptation of windy rhetoric, which would be to make no more than a reasonable demand upon the columns of the Congressional Globe and newspapers; and further, they would be able to give their whole minds to the dispatch of business. What a charming sight it would be, had we a Congress wholly composed of deaf and dumb members. As the women are now advocating their rights, wouldn't it be well for the males of this country to bring forward their claims, entitling them to seats in Congress and Legislatures? I can see no reason why they should not. There is only one obstacle in the way and that is their deafness.

After the 15th amendment had been disposed of, Mr. Pratt and Miss Davis—both officers of the Institution—delivered a declamation in pantomime entitled "Man and Woman." Persons who have never seen mutes use the sign language must feel wonder as to how they can understand each other. But to the mutes themselves it becomes just as natural to talk by signs to make known their wants, as does speech to a hearing person. To-morrow being the anniversary of the birth of Washington, the school will in accordance with the custom of the Institution make a holiday of it.

It is intensely cold this morning, which may prove injurious to fruit trees, while it will but little if at all to wheat, as the ground is covered with snow.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus is growing in extent and splendor. Mr. Peter Hayden's new building near the corner of High and Broad Street is a noble structure and adds greatly to the beauty of the city, while the Odd Fellows' hall on South High Street is another great improvement. Columbus can boast of one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State if not in the United States, when the new City Hall is finished. Should the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Winans, of this district, dividing the State into three judicial districts become a law, we may look for still further improvements, as this city will be selected for holding the courts, and of course the government will have suitable buildings erected here for that purpose.

STATE FARM.

Meeting of Hocking Valley Horticultural Society.

HORTICULTURAL ROOM, LANCASTER, O., Feb. 26, 1870.

Society met, and was called to order by President Boring.

The claim of the City Marshal, for services to April 1st, amounting to \$10, was presented, and on motion, ordered to be paid.

On motion, a committee of (Mr. Stalter) was appointed to recommend a list of books to be purchased by the Society.

The subject of Pruning was taken up.

Mr. Stalter advocated pruning of apple trees every year, to avoid the necessity of cutting large limbs, and in good part for the purpose of shaping the top of the tree. The cherry tree needs but little pruning. Pruning of the peach tree is mostly to prevent overbearing—cut out where the growth is too thick and head back at this season of the year.

J. D. Clarke agreed with Mr. Stalter on the general principles of pruning. In general, cut only small limbs. As to grape vines, thinks he will heretofore leave a larger number of spurs, and shorter—say four or five buds to each.

Mr. Felters—There is no regular system applicable to every tree or vine. In vines long pruning answers for strong growing varieties

—those of less growth will not do well thus pruned. In thinning the fruit, leave but two bunches to any one bud.

Mr. Busby was opposed to taking off large limbs in pruning apple trees. He cuts off the ends of large limbs, especially those hanging low. In pruning his grapes he trained the vines horizontally, but noticed the growth inclined to the ends, there being a deficiency of shoots along the middle portion.

T. H. White asked advice as to pruning a plum orchard which looks as if needing it.

Mr. Clarke advised moderate pruning and not much shortening in.

Mr. Stalter said June is the best time for pruning fruit trees, but being the busiest with farmers, the pruning had better be done now.

Mr. Clarke—Prune in summer to check the vigor of the tree—at this season to promote vigor. A tree in a decline will be revived by judicious pruning at this season of the year.

Mr. Felters spoke of a plan of certain New York vineyardists, which is to go through their vines now, giving them a partial pruning—then in May or June again, to remove everything that seems superfluous. He thought he should try that plan the present season.

The President spoke of a vineyard near Baltimore as being the best he had seen in his travels. Its owner advised that in spur pruning the third bud hold for the fruit and cane.